species. Numerous attempts have been made to re-introduce

this species in England; none has succeeded.

Further contemporary accounts of the drainage of the Fens, the former localities and the disappearance (and the first failed reintroduction of the Gipsy) are given by Miller & Skertchly (1878) in their famous book on the Fenlands.

Is it not significant that not only the Large copper became extinct? Why are the collectors not also castigated for causing the extinction of the Gipsy moth? Quite obviously there needs to be a great deal of research done, but the selection of but one species for "special cause" of extinction by "over-collecting" when other species became extinct contemporaneously show bias and disregard of other factors which I would venture to suggest have all the implications of climatic change, for after all so many of our Lepidoptera are at the northern limit of their range and above all it should not be forgotten that new species have moved in. That this is indeed the case has recently been clearly presented by Heath (1974).

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EUMICHTIS LICHENEA (HUBNER) (LEP.: NOCTUOIDEA) FEATHERED RANUNCULUS, ON THE HAMPSHIRE MAINLAND. — On the morning of 30th September, 1975 there were 2 ô ô Feathered Ranunculus in the mercury vapour trap at lower Titchfield Haven. These were of the normal green form. The only mainland Hampshire record accepted by Goater (The Butterflies and Moths of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, 1974) was of a female taken at Lymington in August 1947. I wonder if this is a breeding species here? This fine Reserve has also provided Mythimna loreyi (Duponchel) and the only Hampshire Senta flammea (Curtis), both taken by Jackson (Proc. S. Lond. ent. nat. Hist Soc., 1958: 31; and Entomologist, 1952, 85: 43). — Dr. RICHARD DICKSON, MB.BChir., College of the Resurrection, Mirfield, Yorks., WF14 0BW.